

**REMARKS**

Applicant has canceled claims 28, 35, 44, and 53 amended claims 27, 29, 34, 43, and 52 as set forth above. Applicant note with appreciation the Office's indication that claims 1-3, 6, 8-16, 19 and 21-26 are allowed and claims 38 and 47 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding office action is respectfully requested.

The Office has objected to the drawings under 37 CFR 1.83(a) asserting the additional stored static charge of claim 27 must be shown or the features canceled from the claims, has objected to the specification as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for an additional stored static charge as recited in claim 27, and has objected to claims 27-33 because claim 27 recites an additional stored static charge when a first stored static charge has not been claimed. Accordingly, Applicant has amended claims 27 and 29 to correct the typographical error and remove the remaining recitations of the term, "additional" before "stored static charge" in the claims. In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Office is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw these objections.

The Office has rejected claims 27, 31, 52, and 56 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by JP 02-219478 to Iwamatsu (Iwamatsu), claims 28, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 51, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu and US Patent No. 3,405,334 to Jewett et al. (Jewett), claims 29 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu, claims 30 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.G. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamastu in further view of US Patent No. 4,126,822 to Wahlstrom (Wahlstrom), claims 32 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu, in further view of US Patent No. 3,786,495 to Spence (Spence), claims 33 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu in further view of US Patent No. 4,288,735 to Crites (Crites), claims 36 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.G. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu and Jewett, claims 40 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu and Jewett, in further view of Spence, and claims 41 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu and Jewett, in further view of Crites.

The Office asserts Iwamatsu teaches moving a stored static charge with respect to a pair of electrodes and outputting the resultant potential in figure 1, moving the electrodes while holding the stored static charge stationary in figure 3, and that the moving member is a single layer of a material such as PbZrTi oxide (inherently includes titanium oxide). The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu does not teach a housing and a monopole static charge, but asserts Jewett teaches an electrostatic generator for powering a load having housing 155 to protect and support the generator and monopoles electrodes for generating electrical power in a small vibrating electrode arrangement. The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu does not teach the additional stored static charge being at least  $1 \times 10^{10}$  charges/cm<sup>2</sup>, but asserts it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to construct the generator of Iwamatsu with the additional stored static charge being  $1 \times 10^{10}$  charges/cm<sup>2</sup> to optimize the current generated. The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu does not teach Iwamatsu teaches every aspect of the invention except storing the output potential. Wahlstrom teaches electrostatic generators are used to store/recharge watch batteries. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to construct the electrostatic generator of Iwamatsu with the battery of Wahlstrom to prolong the life of a device with a battery. The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu does not teach the member has two or more dielectric layers with the charge stored therebetween or the specific material (as set forth in claim 13), but asserts Spence teaches an electrostatic charge being stored being insulating layers 14 and 16, of silicon oxide and silicon nitride. The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu does not teach the member comprising a single dielectric layer, but asserts Crites teaches the moving member having a stored electrical charge member 61 with a monopole structure. The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu and Jewett does not teach the additional stored static charge being at least  $1 \times 10^{10}$  charges/cm<sup>2</sup>, but asserts it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to construct the generator of Iwamatsu and Jewett with the additional stored static charge being  $1 \times 10^{10}$  charges/cm<sup>2</sup> to optimize the current generated. The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu and Jewett do not teach the member having two or more dielectric layers with the charge stored therebetween or the specific material (as set forth in claim 13), but asserts Spence teaches an electrostatic charge being stored being insulating layers 14 and 16, of silicon oxide and silicon nitride. The Office acknowledges Iwamatsu and Jewett does not teach the member comprising a single dielectric layer, but asserts Crites teaches the moving member having a stored electrical charge member 61 with a monopole structure.

Iwamatsu, Jewett, Wahlstrom, Spence, and Crites, alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest, “wherein the member is held in a fixed, spaced apart relationship with respect to at least one of the two or more electrodes and the stored static electric charge is a monopole charge” as recited in claim 27, “a non-conducting member with a stored static electrical charge, the member is connected to the housing and extends at least partially across the chamber and the stored static electric charge is a monopole charge” as recited in claim 34, “providing a non-conducting member with a stored static electrical charge, the member connected to the housing and extending at least partially across the chamber and the stored static electric charge is a monopole charge” as recited in claim 43, and “non-conducting member with a stored static electrical charge with respect to at least one of two or more electrodes, wherein the two or more electrodes are held in a fixed spaced apart relationship and the stored static electric charge is a monopole charge” as recited in claim 52.

The primary reference relied on by the Office in its rejections of the claims is Iwamatsu. The Office’s attention is respectfully directed to the abstract of Iwamatsu which illustrates and describes in the translated portion that it is directed to, “An electret generator is composed of a rotor 1, in which a macromolecular body is used as an electret” (emphasis added). According to Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, an electret is, “a dielectric body in which a permanent state of electrical polarization has been set up” (emphasis added). This polarization with the positive and negative charges is clearly visible in Figures 1 and 3 in Iwamatsu. The operation of this electret generator in Iwamatsu is based on the rotor 1 with polarized charges which are designed to be attracted and repelled by corresponding and opposite polarized charges on stators 2 to generate power. Nowhere does Iwamatsu teach or suggest how or even if a rotor with only a monopole charge could be used or substituted in such an electret generator which is based on polarization of both the rotor and the stator. Similarly, the other cited references, alone or in combination with Iwamatsu, do not disclose or suggest the invention as claimed.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Office is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw these rejections of claims 27, 34, 43, and 52. Since claims 28-33 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 27, claims 35-37 and 39-42 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 34, claims 44-46 and 48-51 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 43, and claims 53-58 depend from and contain the

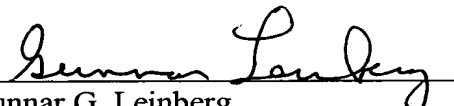
limitations of claim 52, they are distinguishable over the cited references and patentable in the same manner as claims 27, 34, 43, and 52.

The Office has objected to claim 38 and 47 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks with respect to claims 34 and 43 from which claims 38 and 47 respectively depend, no further amendment is believed to be necessary and the Office is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this objection.

In view of all of the foregoing, applicant submits that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 1, 2006

  
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